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Humidity 42 " 43

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1918.

五十年 號五廿月十英港香

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

AMERICA'S CRUSHING REPLY.

MUST DEAL WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE.

OTHERWISE SURRENDER IS DEMANDED.

Washington, October 23.
The Secretary of State makes public the following Note from the Secretary of State to the Charge d'Affaires of Switzerland interim in charge of German interests in the United States:

"Department of State,

"October 23, 1918.

"Sir:
I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Note of October 22nd transmitting a communication under date of October 20th from the German Government and to advise you that the President has instructed me to reply thereto as follows:—
Having received the solemn and explicit assurance of the German Government that it unreservedly accepts the terms of peace laid down in his Address to the Congress of the United States on January 8th, 1918, and the principles of settlement enunciated in his subsequent Addresses, particularly the Address of September 27th, and that it desires to discuss the details of their application and that this wish and purpose emanate, not from those who have hitherto dictated German policy and conducted the present war on Germany's behalf, but from Ministers who speak for the Majority of the Reichstag and for an overwhelming majority of the German people; and having received also the explicit promise of the present German Government that the humane rules of civilised warfare will be observed both on land and sea by the German armed forces, the President of the United States feels that he cannot decline to take up with the Governments with which the Government of the United States is associated the question of an Armistice. He deems it his duty to say again, however, that the only Armistice he would feel justified in submitting for consideration would be one which should leave the United States and the Powers associated with her in a position to enforce any arrangements that may be entered into and to make a renewal of hostilities on the part of Germany impossible.

The President has, therefore, transmitted his correspondence with the present German Authorities to the Governments with which the Government of the United States is associated as a belligerent, with the suggestion that, if these Governments are disposed to effect peace upon the terms and principles indicated, their military advisers and the military advisers of the United States be asked to submit to the Governments associated against Germany the necessary terms of such an Armistice as will fully protect the interests of the people involved and insure to the Associated Governments the unrestricted power to safeguard and enforce the peace to which the German Government has agreed.

Provided they deem such an Armistice possible from the military point of view should such terms of Armistice be suggested, their acceptance by Germany will afford the best concrete evidence of her unequivocal acceptance of the terms and principles of peace from which the whole action proceeds.

The President would deem himself lacking in candour did he not point out in the frankest possible terms the reason why extraordinary safeguards must be demanded.

Significant and important as the constitutional changes seem to be which are spoken of by the German Foreign Secretary in his Note of October 20th, it does not appear that the principle of a Government responsible to the German people has yet been fully worked out, or that any guarantees either exist or are in contemplation that the alterations of principle and of practice now partially agreed upon will be permanent. Moreover, it does not appear that the heart of the present difficulty has been reached. It may be that future wars have been brought under the control of the German people, but the present war has not been; and it is with the present war that we are dealing.

It is evident that the German people have no means of commanding the acquiescence of the Military Authorities of the Empire in the popular will; that the power of the King of Prussia to control the policy of the Empire is unpaired; that the determining initiative still remains with those who have hitherto been the masters of Germany.

Feeling that the whole peace of the world depends now on plain speaking and straightforward action, the President deems it his duty to say, without any attempt to soften what may seem harsh words, that the Nations of the World do not and cannot trust the word of those who have hitherto been the masters of German policy and to point out once more that in concluding peace and attempting to undo the infinite injuries and injustices of this war the Government of the United States cannot deal with any but the variable representatives of the German people, who have been assured of a genuine constitutional standing as the real rulers of Germany.

If it must deal with the military masters and the monarchical autocrats of Germany now, or if it is likely to have to deal with them later in regard to the international obligations of the German Empire, it must demand, not peace negotiations, but surrender. Nothing can be gained by leaving this essential thing悬而未决.

"Accept, Sir, the renewed assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) ROBERT LANSING.

More Inhumanity.

London, October 22.

Reuter's correspondent at Bruges says a fresh and striking instance of the inhumanity of the German authorities has been discovered by Belgian soldiers in liberated territory. The latter found a large number of Russian soldiers belonging to German Labour Companies, captured three years ago. The Russians were treated with the utmost brutality and forced to labour behind the firing line. They were utterly ignorant of the Russian Revolution, the Tsar's death and the Great War.

Germany's "Neutral" Commission.

London, October 23.

A Germany's Neutral Commission to investigate the charges of inhumanity is headed by Baron Leucke, the head of the Political Department, who was the ring-leader in the murder of the people of Sarajevo.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

AMERICA'S CRUSHING REPLY.

The Chancellor's Speech.

London, October 23.

Contingent his speech in the Reichstag, the Chancellor said the essence of President Wilson's programme was a League of Nations, which meant the abandonment of unequalled national independence and sovereignty both by Germany and others. If the Germans maintained, as a fundamental, that national egotism which till recently had been dominant, the bitterness thereby engendered would cripple them for generations. They must comprehend that the significance of this frugal war was victory for the idea of justice, and if they submitted to this idea they would find therein a cure for present wounds and a reservoir for future strength. When he advocated a League of Nations as a source of consolation and a new force, he did not deny that heavy opposition must be overcome before the idea is realised. Whatever the next few days or weeks brought, whether war or peace, the German people would be best prepared for either by carrying out the Government's programme and definitely breaking away from the old system.

The Chancellor then outlined the reforms of the Prussian franchise and of the Imperial Government, whereby the Reichstag would share the responsibility with the Chancellor for Imperial policy, and also a measure of autonomy for Alsace-Lorraine. The Chancellor said the reform measures include a Bill altering the Imperial Constitution in order to embody the fundamental idea of the new form of government. This Bill would give the Reichstag as a House of the people's representatives, joint responsibility in deciding peace or war. (Cheers), but not till the League of Nations takes practical shape and abolishes secret Treaties.

The Chancellor dealt lengthily with modifications of military rule and the amnesties for political prisoners already decreed, emphasising that they were proposed by the Kaiser; thus the Chancellor's new form of government harmonised with constitutional precedents. He anticipated criticisms of the political changes, but welcomed them because opposition was the breath of Parliamentary life. He asserted that he and his colleagues were unanimous in the purpose of giving the German people political authority, and concluded by exhorting the Army, confronted by superior forces, appealing to the people to defend the soldiers against unjust charges and give the Army the men, material and the food it needed.

Further Text of German Reply.

London, October 21 (delayed).

The following forms part of the German Reply to President Wilson's recent Note:—

"As a fundamental condition of peace the President prescribes the destruction of every arbitrary power that can separately, secretly and of its own single choice disturb the peace of the world. To this the German Government replies that, hitherto, the representatives of the people in the German Empire have not been endowed with influence in the formation of the Government. The Constitution did not provide for the concurrence of the representatives of the people in decisions of peace and war. These conditions have just now undergone a fundamental change. A new Government has been formed in complete accordance with the principle of representation of the people, based on an equal, universal, secret and direct franchise. The leaders of the great parties in the Reichstag are members of this Government. In the future no Government can take office without possessing the confidence of the majority of the Reichstag.

The Pope and German Lies.

London, October 23.

A message from Rome says evidently the Pope does not accept the German protestations of innocence as regards outrages and devastations. The official organ of the Holy See, the *Observatore Romano*, declares that the German armies who destroyed and burned French-Belgian cities and towns must be compelled to evacuate France and Belgium. It announces that the Pope has addressed a direct appeal to the Chancellor, Prince Max of Baden, to prevent further unnecessary devastations. The Holy See has similarly appealed to the Papal Nuncio of Bavaria.

German People Anxious for Peace.

London, October 22.

The German Note abandons the idea of a mixed Commission, but does not appear to admit the military superiority of the Allies. It is pretended that most severe orders have been given to the troops and that the eventually guilty persons will be punished.

The Note states that the present Government cannot be held responsible in view of the recent political changes.

The French Press is of opinion that the German people are anxious for peace, and that the Government would also be willing to gain this end if it can do so without having to make such sacrifices as are both legitimate and necessary.—French Wireless.

BRITISH AIR RAIDS.

Metz Barracks and Railways Bombed.

London, October 22.

The Press Bureau announces that two squadrons of the Independent Air Force on the 22nd inst. successfully attacked barracks and railways at Metz. All the machines returned, despite the fog.

Another squadron set out to attack the Rhine factories, but when near the objective encountered dense clouds and became separated. Seven machines have not been located.

On the night of the 21st inst. we heavily and successfully attacked factories at Kaiserslautern and also heavily bombed stations at Melsieres. All the machines returned.

WON THE VICTORIA CROSS.

A Corporal's Wonderful Endurance.

London, October 23.

The Victoria Cross has been awarded to Corporal David Hunter, whose exploit was mentioned by Sir Douglas Haig in a communiqué on September 22. The official story of his exploit concludes: "Without food or water, he held on to his post for over forty-eight hours and not only withstood constant attacks but had also to undergo the enemy and our own barrage fire, which came right across his post." The outstanding quality of his endurance and endurance of Corporal Hunter was beyond all praise and a magnificent example to all.

London, October 23.

A Germany's Neutral Commission to investigate the charges of inhumanity is headed by Baron Leucke, the head of the Political Department, who was the ring-leader in the murder of the people of Sarajevo.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

NEW BRITISH ATTACK BEGUN.

MILE ADVANCE ON SIX-MILE FRONT.

ENEMY STILL RETREATING IN FLANDERS.

London, October 22.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, writing this evening, says:—We are now on the fringe of Valenciennes. Tournai is still offering strong resistance, but our infantry are nearing the line of the Scheldt along a wide front.

London, October 22.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We have entered the western suburbs of Valenciennes and penetrated deeply northward thereof into Baisse Forest, towards the angle of the Scheldt at Conde.

London, October 22.

We progressed eastward of St. Amand and reached the Scheldt at Hollain and Bruxelles, southward of Tournai, gaining possession of both places.

London, October 22.

Northward of Tournai we captured Frayennes and progressed towards the Scheldt. Farther north there was sharp fighting for the Scheldt crossings at Poctachin.

A New British Attack.

London, October 23.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Early this morning we attacked on the Le Qateau-Solemes front and are making good progress.

London, October 23.

Between Valenciennes and Tournai we have taken Bruyeres and progressed towards the Scheldt. Farther north there was sharp fighting, in which we vigorously pressed the enemy and inflicted many casualties, expelling him from his positions and taking a number of prisoners.

On a Six-Mile Front.

London, October 23.

The new attack mentioned by Sir Douglas this morning is on a front of six miles.

We have advanced about mile along the whole attacking front and taken several villages. The enemy is resisting stiffly.

A Victorious Advance.

London, October 22.

The Allied Army Group, under the command of the King of Belgians, has continued its victorious advance in Flanders. The German garrison of Ecoloo withdrew into Holland.

London, October 22.

The Allied forces are approaching Ghent and are encircling Tournai. They have crossed the Lys along most of its course. They hold the right bank of the Scheldt from the east of Cambrai as far as Valenciennes and lie along the left bank to the north of Tournai for several kilometres.

The Selle has been crossed in the same manner as the Serre. British troops are now two kilometres from Valenciennes and have pushed on as far as St. Amand, capturing the whole of the Forest of Vincogne.

To the north of the Serre the French have made progress in the neighbourhood of Béthune.—French Wireless.

German Evacuations.

London, October 23.

A German official wireless message says:—We evacuated bridgeheads on the Serre and southward of the Marne.

THE BALKAN CAMPAIGN.

London, October 22.

A Serbian communiqué states:—Our advance continues. The enemy has been cleared from the regions of Ipsk, Novibazar and Pashka. We have captured 1,500 prisoners and considerable material.

17,000 Greeks Die of Ill-Treatment.

London, October 22.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens says it is officially established that a total of 17,000 Greeks at Kavala died as a result of ill-treatment during the Bulgarian occupation.

Germans Deprived of the Danube.

London, October 22.

The Army of the Orient has reached the Danube in the region of Vidin. The Germans have for good and all lost the use of this most important means of communication.—French Wireless.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE CONGRATULATED.

London, October 23.

The Inter-Allied Parliamentary Committee has called on Mr. Lloyd George and congratulated him on his great achievements during the war. Replying, the Premier emphasised that the necessity of working together after the war would be essential as during the war.

GERMAN RULE IN BELGIUM.

London, October 22.

Belgians and neutrals pardoned.

Amsterdam, October 22.

A message from Brussels says General von Falkenhayn, the German Governor of Belgium, has pardoned the Belgians and neutrals imprisoned by the military and ordered the release of Belgians and neutrals interned in Belgium and Germany.

THE IMPERIAL WAR CABINET.

London, October 22.

Arrangements for Dominions' Representation.

London, October 22.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Marconi, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Dominion Governments had not yet formally nominated their Resident Ministers to act as regular members of the Imperial War Cabinet, but Sir Robert Borden recently arranged for the attendance of a Canadian representative at the meetings of the Imperial War Cabinet. General Smuts was available as the representative of South Africa, while Mr. J. A. Scobie, the representative of Rhodesia, was not available to attend the meetings. General Smuts had been held since the last session.

O'Hagan now denied that he was wandering aimlessly, and said he wanted to take up a certain matter concerned with the Hohenzollern family in connection with the British Army.

O'Hagan said that at East Grinstead he had pleaded guilty to serving papers, &c. He had then stated that his father was connected with a Royal family, though he did not put it that way exactly. He said his was nearly related to the Hohenzollern family, but that his real name was O'Hagan.

A shorthand typist produced a transcript of notes taken at an interview at Scotland Yard. O'Hagan then said he was 27,

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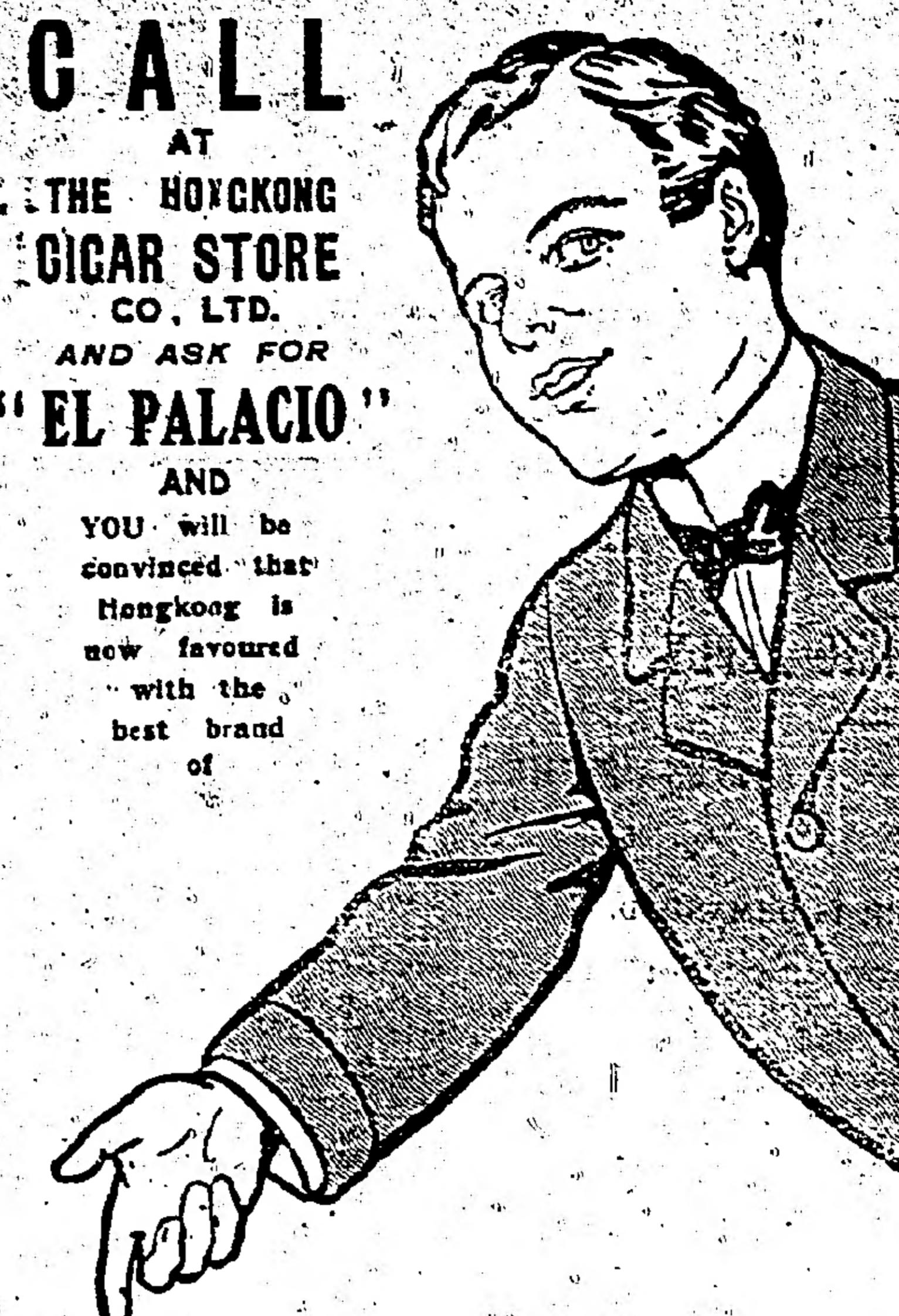
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GENERAL NEWS.

Dr. Wellington Ku, returning
to China.

Owing to the death of his wife (daughter of Tang Shao-yi) and the expiration of his three year term of office, Dr. Wellington Ku, Minister to the United States, has telegraphed to the Government asking for permission to visit Peking on leave and also to report important diplomatic matters in person to both the President and the Premier.

Chinese Students in America.

For the purpose of encouraging Chinese students in the United States to study commercial, agricultural and mining subjects during their vacations every year through travelling in company with their professors and fellow-students, the Chinese Cabinet has passed the memorial of the Ministry of Education recommending the payment of not more than one hundred gold dollars to each student for meeting their travelling expenses each time, provided previous sanction of the Ministry of Education is obtained by the Students' Superintendent. In order properly to look after the interests of the Chinese students in the United States, the Ministry has appointed Mr. Yen as superintendent of students in America.

Grand Canal Conservancy.

Peking, Oct. 15.—The memorial of ex-Premier Heung Hailin concerning the establishment of his head office at Tientsin with a branch office at Tsining, Shan-tung, has been passed by the Cabinet meeting. Mr. Fan Wu will probably be appointed chief-in-charge of the Tsining office shortly, and in accordance with Mr. Hsing's suggestions the American Engineers under Mr. Ripley will commence the conservancy work immediately. After the completion of the dredging work of the Grand Canal, boats from North China will be able to reach the Yangtze direct so that there is a report that some enterprising native merchants are planning the formation of a steamboat company for running steamboats between Chihli and Kiangsu provinces.

"Sawdust" Bread.

Wounded who have just returned from prison camps in Germany have no doubt whatever of the serious economic conditions prevailing. "There are two kinds of bread," said a private in the Manchester Regiment to a *Daily News* representative—"a large, or brown bread, for German wounded in hospital, and larger, or black bread, for their own soldiers, prisoners, and civilians. The black bread is made from rye, potatoes, and sawdust. It is rolled in sawdust to keep it together for baking. In camp we proved the use of sawdust, for one of our fellows saw it being made." One soldier who spent 3½ years in Germany said when he first arrived the Germans would hang large sausages outside their windows. When he reached Aix-le-Chapelle for medical examination before the exchange, he found hungry working people begging on their knees or offering to do the prisoners' washing for the slice of black bread served out to them daily, which they could not eat.

The Siberian El Dorado.

There are rumours that the Siberian Government, as a means of increasing its revenue, will grant mining concessions throughout Siberia to any foreigners on condition that 3 per cent. of the yield be tendered to that Government. Fabulous stories regarding the abundance of gold in Siberia are in circulation, and it is reported many Japanese are trying to obtain concessions. In this connection Mr. Hirano Teitaro, who has been showing considerable activity in business circles since he resigned the post of Governor of the Hokkaido some years ago, and who has recently established a rubber plantation company in the South Seas, is quoted by the *Hochi* as saying that though he has just returned from Vladivostok, he had heard nothing about the rumoured grant of mining concessions in Siberia. He thinks, however, that the rumors may soon find confirmation since the method mentioned would be the easiest method of increasing the revenue of the Siberian Government.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Deportation of German Missionaries.
The Japanese authorities have decided to deport two German Catholic missionaries on Marshall Island, in the South Seas, on the ground that they have acted contrary to the interests of this country. It is said the two Germans will shortly arrive on the N.Y.K. Kwai-hai-maru at Yokohama, whence they will be sent in the direction of Shanghai.

A Comet Famine.
Discovered by M. Borely, of the Marseilles Observatory, in Christmas week, 1905, a comet b-gao returned, and has been seen by M. Favat, of Nice. The first return, in 1911, was detected at the Helwan (Egypt) Observatory. There has been a remarkable shortage of comets the last few years. Usually half a dozen are located every year, but there has only been that number discovered in the last 23 years. Probably the war is responsible, as the staffs of the principal observatories in the belligerent countries have been greatly reduced.

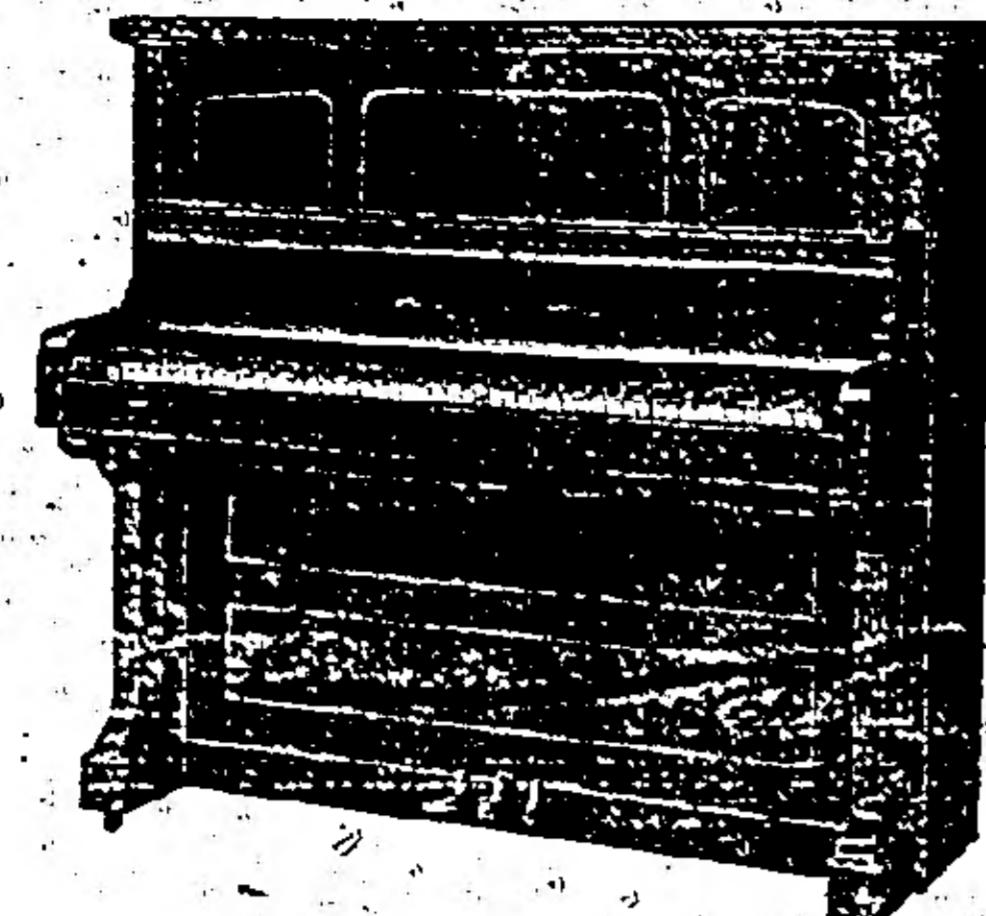
Ex-Convict As War Hero.
Many ex-convicts have "made good" during the war, and Sir E. Buggles Brier, chairman of the Prison Committee, related at a meeting recently the case of a man who had received three sentences of penal servitude. This man's past showed him to be of violent character. On his release in 1916 he enlisted. Whilst invalided after service in the Fighting Line he volunteered to save another man's life by giving his blood for transfusion. During the operation he contracted blood poisoning, but recovered, and on returning to the front the man won the M.M. and the D.C.M. His C.O. reported: "He is one of our best N.C.O.'s, and has rendered splendid service throughout, and that after three months in the hottest part of the line."

Silent U.S. Prisoners.
According to an English-man army report, the intelligence officers of the enemy cannot get any information from the American who are captured. The report admits that, while many of the United States troops captured were sons of foreign-born parents they all had the pure American spirit. Some of the prisoners were German-American. The "excess from the interrogation by the intelligence officers in the German Army Headquarters" contained a long list of empty spaces under the heading "essential information" and "composition" of the American division." The report continues: "The spirit of the men is fresh and full of naive confidence. The following statement by a prisoner is characteristic: We kill or we are killed. They still consider the war from the point of view of a big brother who is coming to the assistance of his oppressed brothers and sisters and is received everywhere in a friendly manner. Their opinions have a certain moral basis. Most of the prisoners express themselves with an understandable naïveté, and declare that they came to Europe to defend their country."

A Family of Warriors.
Eleven sons of the Lieutenant-colonel in charge of Bidley Field range have fought for their country, and nine of them have been killed and two wounded. Few soldiers possess so unequal a military history as one of them—Sgt. W. F. P. Payne, of the Australian Imperial Force, for whom a company at Darlington, New South Wales, has just been erected by voluntary labour. Five of Payne's brothers were killed and a sixth lost his left arm, a seventh lost his life at Baillecourt, an eighth was killed elsewhere in France, and two others were slain in the Boer War. The father of this family of fighters is 78 years of age. Sgt. Payne enlisted in Sydney in August 1914, the day after war was declared. He took part in the landing at Gallipoli and was wounded. Later he was blown up by a shell and was blind for two weeks, deaf for ten weeks, and dumb for four and a half months. He regained his speech in Sydney through the efforts of a stage episode. Payne has a wife and three children.

NOTICES.

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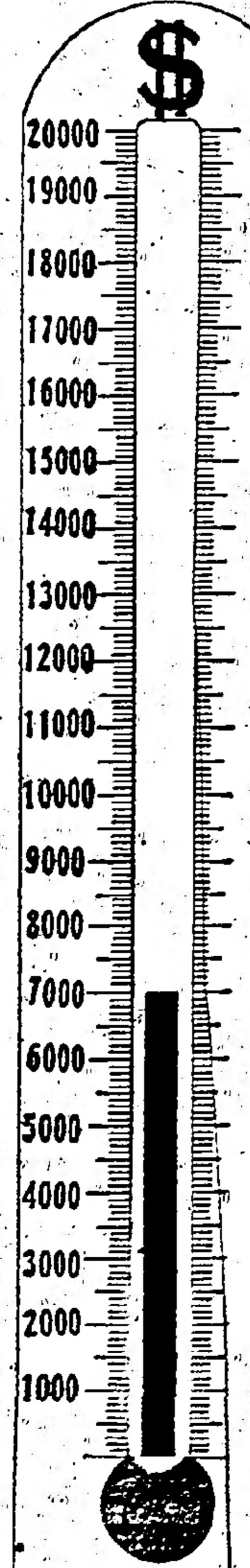
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NOTICE

THE CHINA MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Subscriptions received LAST YEAR by Lady May previous to "OUR DAY" amounted to \$13,861.00 and it is hoped that subscriptions this year will exceed \$20,000. All subscriptions will be acknowledged in the newspapers and the thermometer allotted to show the amounts received at date. It is hoped that residents in the ports of South China, who will be able to visit Hongkong on "OUR DAY," will avail themselves of this opportunity to subscribe to the Fund through the medium of the above Company, as from 1st October, 1918, in succession to Mr. Lefferts Knox, resigned.

B. W. TAPE
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1918.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.



LADIES' DEPT.

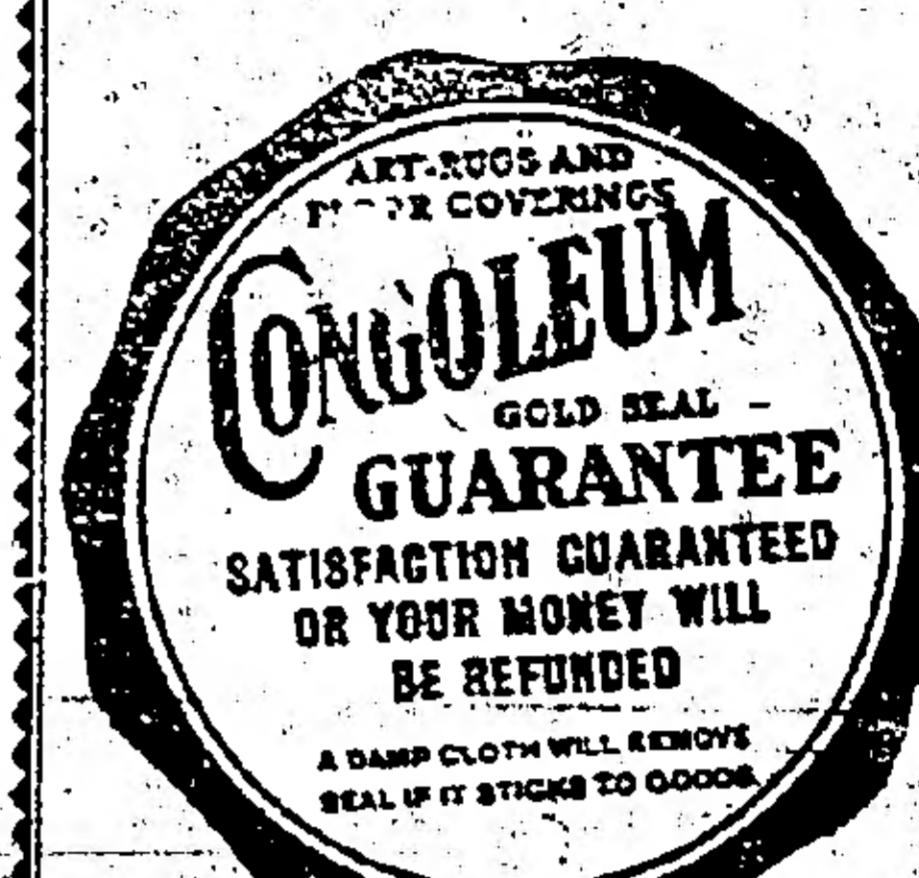
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(Rente Perpetuelle 4%)

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Subscription list will be opened
on the 20th Oct. 1918 and closed
on the 26th November 1918.

Further particulars on application
to the

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE
DE CHINE
5, Chater Road.
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where full particulars may be
obtained.

A FIRE,
Acting Manager,
Hongkong, 19th October, 1918.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

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Association may be obtained
from all the Banks or from the
undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE
SOCIETY OF CANTON LTD.
Honorary Secretary
Treasurer.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1919.



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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union Office address: 11, Ice House St.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

MRS. WOO and Family desire to express their thanks for sympathy shown them in their recent bereavement and also for the many beautiful wreaths sent.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1918.

SUGARING THE PILL.

If there is one thing that this war has taught us more than another it is the German propensity for lying and deceiving. We have seen this illustrated in innumerable directions; but perhaps more pointedly than in the communiques issued by the German High Command. These reports of the actual military operations are evidently served up with the express purpose of hiding the truth from the German people, but to the Allies they are nothing more nor less than intensely humorous effusions. We all know of the enemy's habit of explaining a retreat by describing it as a movement of troops "according to plan." This is truthful in a way—that is, when it is conceded that the "plan" is to avoid encirclement or annihilation. Another variation of the same kind of thing is the reporting of the fall of a certain place by saying that it is "now in front of our line." This sort of business may be all very well so far as ignorant people are concerned, but we imagine that it does not serve to hide the truth from even an intelligent German.

The Allies are not in the habit of sugar-coating the pill in this fashion. If they lose a place, even temporarily, they frankly say so, while on many occasions of late it has been freely admitted that the Germans have been carrying out their retreat with distinct military skill. The truth pays in the long run, and even if German strategists do good work there is no reason why it should be belittled. We expect, however, that the enemy military writers, if these tributes ever come to their notice, will contrive to use them to convince the German people that the High Command really has the situation well in hand and that the retirement is only an enlargement of the idea of operating "according to plan." We have seen that method employed before to-day. Let us take a glance at some of the German communiques passed shortly after the Allied offensive began in August, to illustrate our point. When the Germans began to retreat, Herr Erich von Salzmann, one of the most famous Boche military critics, was at great pains to describe the German advance from the Marne to the Aisne as "a great sortie," following this up with the specious contention that the German armies, in their backward movements, were "defenders who are now retiring to their fortresses after a successful rally." He further remarked that the Allies had been unable during the three weeks with which he was dealing to throw the German line into confusion, saying "the simple proof of this lies in the fact that no prisoners and no material to speak of were taken by the French, English or Americans." In point of fact, forty thousand prisoners were captured in these particular operations, but of course the German High Command would not be over-eager to speak of "a little side-issue like that." The same writer concluded his observations with the statement that "it is just in the events of the past three weeks that the High Command has shown its complete superiority." Speaking quite calmly, we can only say that the more of this sort of superiority the German High Command shows, the better shall we be pleased. Another military writer coolly observed that the retreat was not "influenced by the enemy," but he rather gave the lie to von Salzmann's sortie theory when he spoke of the High Command "getting rid of the unfavourable position in which our troops had had to fight since the failure of the attack on both sides of Rheims." We can only hope for the sake of the Germans' own peace of mind that they are not in habit of reading every military critic's effusions. If so, unless their memory is wonderfully short, they must occasionally become very perturbed and distracted.

When we read misleading comment of this character we cannot help calling to mind the King in "Alice in Wonderland," who muttered "Important, unimportant, important, unimportant" because he was unable to make up his mind which he meant. That is what the German military critics do with such words as "Offensive, defensive, offensive . . ." In July the Kaiser Offensive, which was to end the war, was in full swing; in August, there had never been such a thing as an Offensive—it was, of course, a Kaiser Defensive. And that is the German methods all the time. The Boche writers are now probably telling the German people that the Kaiser's legions are not really retreating because they are forced to, but because it suits their purpose and they like doing it. But the day will soon come when Allied arms will shatter all these foolish illusions to pieces.

Who Wants War?

German trickery is well exemplified in the latest speech of the Imperial Chancellor. Speaking of the peace question, he says that if the enemy Governments are "anxious for war," the Germans will fight defensively with all the force of a people driven to the last extremity. That is a very obvious effort to push the blame on to the Allies if the conversations in regard to peace should come to nothing. Even at this time of day the Boche seeks to right himself in the eyes of the world, but we shall be intensely surprised if any neutral nation is deceived by this typically German move. The fact, of course, is that the Allies are in no sense anxious for war. What they want to do is to stop it, and it is for that reason that they are now proceeding with the work of hammering the Germans into submission. Not only do they want to put an end to this war; they seek to render the mischief-maker of Europe so impotent that he will never again plunge the world into such a terrible calamity. To do that, there are certain terms of peace which are essential. The Germans know full well what those terms are, and if they refuse to concede them now, then the blame for continuing the bloodshed must be upon their own heads, for eventually those terms will have to be acknowledged. Until they are, the Allied Armies will keep on their powerful attacks, not for the sake of prolonging the war, but in order to make secure a lasting peace.

A Tremendous Debt.

Lord Robert Cecil has just announced that the total amount which the Germans have levied on cities and towns in Belgium and France is not now known, but that full reparation forms part of the war aims of the Allies. That is rather interesting in view of the official Belgian statement that Germany's bill in Belgium, not taken any further than early in 1915, comes to the respectable little sum of £384,200,000. Since that time, of course, there have been innumerable exactions made, the latest being in the case of Roubaix, where a fine of 600,000 francs was imposed and the Municipal coffers containing 750,000 francs seized. To strike an aggregate total of all the German levies would be to go into figures which are almost inconceivable, and besides all that we have to remember the tremendous damage wilfully done by the enemy, concerning which reparation will also have to be made. But there are some works of destruction which the Germans have carried out which never could be repaid in cash, just as full atonement is impossible for the thousands of murders of non-combatants which the enemy has committed. However, there will be a huge bill to pay, one which will take very many years to fully discharge. The Allies' war aims in this regard must be pressed on the Germans without modification of any sort.

Poor Quality MILK.

Many people must have read with a feeling of gratification the report which appeared in our columns on Wednesday having reference to several Chinese being fined at the Magistracy for selling milk of poor quality. There is little doubt that among certain dealers, the practice of selling milk deficient in necessary fats, and containing quite a large proportion of water, is common, and it is pleasant to see that the authorities concerned have started a campaign and have been instrumental in bringing before the Magistrate offenders against the regulations which require them to sell nothing but what is good. It would appear that certain dealers have become very bold in the matter of watering milk, when samples were found to contain no less than 20 per cent. No doubt it is a great temptation to Chinese sellers of milk to add water and thereby make considerable profit, but they have to be taught that they cannot carry on this kind of thing with impunity, and it is to be hoped that the fines meted out will have a salutary effect.

DAY BY DAY.

IF EVERY YEAR WE ROOTED OUT ONE VICE WE SHOULD SOON BECOME PERFECT MEN.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the first anniversary of Brazil's declaration of war on Germany.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 3d. 15/16d.

Health Return.

During yesterday there were no cases of communicable disease notified.

Typhoon Warning.

The following telegram was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 5.30 p.m. yesterday: "Typhoon in about 122 degrees Long. E. and 27 degrees Lat. N., moving N.W."

Armed Robbers.

A Chinese money-changer reports to the Police that at 10.45 p.m. yesterday, whilst he was engaged at the counter, several men gained admittance into the shop, armed with revolvers and knives. Covering his fakie, he decamped with a booty of \$53 in notes and subsidiary coins.

Traffic Prosecutions.

Several rickshaw pullers and chair bearers were summoned at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with various breaches of the traffic regulations, such as being improperly dressed and soliciting fares. Inspector Garrod prosecuted. His Worship imposed fines ranging from \$2 to \$5.

Unwelcome Visitors.

A married Chinese woman reports to the Police that at 6.30 p.m. yesterday, whilst she and her children were at the parlour of her house in Cheshire Street, ten men entered, and seizing the children, pulled off her ear-ring valued at \$7. Later, however, the intruders threw the ear-ring on to the ground and effected a hasty exit.

Alleged Adulterated Whisky.

H. Honda was summoned by Inspector Terrett at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with selling adulterated liquor. The facts of the case, as given by Inspector Terrett, were that on the 9th inst. he went to the defendant's shop at 31 and 32 Praya East and bought a bottle of whisky, "Pirate" brand. He told defendant that he wanted it for purposes of analysis and divided it into three bottles and when he sent one of them to be analysed the whisky was found to be 37.2 below proof. Some discussion arose as to the definition of adulterated whisky and his Worship remanded the case till November 19, so that the third sample may be analysed.

Quarrel in a Restaurant.

Luiz Lopes, aorman in the Sanitary Department, was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with assaulting a Chinese at M. Y. Sin Company's restaurant on Monday October 21 at 11.15 p.m. Mr. J. H. Gaskin prosecuted. The facts of the case were that the defendant was at the restaurant with three or four others. The complainant and two others were there, and apparently one Wong Tak, who was with defendant, went out for some purpose. The complainant then got hold of Wong Tak's stool and put his hat on it. Wong Tak came back and hung the hat on the rock, and the defendant punched defendant on the left cheek. Defendant, in giving evidence, said he did hit the complainant, but that the complainant struck him first. He hit the man in self-defence. His Worship, in imposing a fine of \$10 said that there was a quarrel between the two parties and there was some provocation that led the defendant to strike the complainant. He also said that the blow given by the defendant was not in self-defence and that it was unjustifiable.

ROBBIE'S LETTERS: VIII.

To his Nephew in France.

Hongkong, 23rd Oct. 1918.

Dear Alick,

..... Aye, as I was saying, last week the big fish left their pools and became smaller fish in a larger pool at the annual powwow over the financial affairs of the Colony. The next morning coming down in the car Macpherson was fair excited. The news-paper had been reported missing and he was quite sure that the Kaiser had hung himself on the bedpost wi' his braces and that Reuter was just holding on for further particulars before breaking the news to an astonished world. Macpherson's like a lot more in this Colony; been dry coddled by the newspaper. If he doesn't feel a paper when he opens his eyes in the morning he's not well for the rest of the day and spends the forenoon writing a paper threatening to stop his subscription. But when the paper did turn up there was no question as to the cause of the delay; Badger debate all over it, like fleas on a dog, and no' even room for the Pre-Bond Public column. I've sent on a copy to you, but mind you keep it to yourself. Don't let on o' your chums see it; every man in the front line has to be kept fit nowadays. As you'll see, for yourself, the speeches make fine reading and, judging from their length, it's a pity there's no' a bar wi' an off-licence at the Council Chamber, for some of our legislators must have felt dry before the finish. Fine speeches lad, but what's the use anyway except you're working your way up for a C.M.G. or ye have a spile at the reporter? Aye, fine speeches, all of which received the careful and sympathetic consideration of the Government. The newspapers called it a debate, but it was the same kind o' debate that I once had wi' a San Francisco policeman when he ordered me off the side-walk wi' thick club in his hand—terribly one-sided. Until we get rid of this official majority therell be nothing but pleading yonder. A French name on the menu doesn't make last week's fish taste any better. There's one thing though that sticks out like the nose on your face, and that's that British traders have got to wake up at this stage of the game. I'm not so sure that Commercial Attachés and the like will improve matters a great deal. Men, what we've got to do is to help ourselves—so' like the Bolsheviks mind ye—but by getting rid of a lot of our bigoted ideas about trade and things in general. Of course if some of our officials could only get job in vaudeville or be prevailed upon to start a correspondence school in parlour tiddlywinks and leave the Government to business folks, it would do a lot to clear the ground to start with. Then we've got to study the German a bit. Never mind about his corrupt methods, his long credits and his subsidies; we know all that, and that's bad business anyway. But there's no gainsayin' the fact that as a trader we've got a lot to learn from the German; he wasn't afraid of hard work; his manner wi' his Chinese clients won many orders for him; in short he was cut for business and he adapted himself to the market better than many Britishers ever did. If we're to keep what we've got in trade, with all the extra agencies recovered since the war, we'll have to get rid of the idea that we're the salt of the earth and that what was good enough twenty years ago is good enough now. Aye, my lad, we've got to get rid of our fixed and formulated ideas. We've long been too unsympathetic. How that? Well, I'll give you an example. When I was once in London I went into a haberdasher's shop and asked him for a 14s. collar; he asked me the size of my shirt and when I told him it was 14s. he told me that it wasn't done, that it couldn't be done, that such a thing was unheard of, and that I ought to have a 15s. collar. I think there must have been something in the Magna Charta to the effect that a Briton had to wear a collar from one to

BOXING.

A Forthcoming Hongkong Tournament.

The Police Reserve intends arranging another of its boxing tournaments in aid of War Charities next month, and in connection therewith the following challenges are issued:

T. Neighbours, R.N., challenges anyone in the Colony to a twenty-round contest at 8s. 6d. (five or two pounds). Petty Officer Ames preferred.

E. Lucas, R.N., would like to meet anyone in the Colony at 11s. 6d.

T. O'Neill, wished to meet anyone at the light-weight limit.

J. Powell, R.N., challenges any 10st. man in the Colony.

A. R. Denyer, R.N., challenges any feather-weight in the Colony.

All the above are strangers to Hongkong, except O'Neill, who defeated Sapper Smith last year at North Point. Powell is a brother of Seaman Powell, who is well known among the followers in Hongkong, having twice met Corporal Scott and also Corporal Grant and others.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

An interesting field for speculation is opened up by the announcement of a Departmental Committee that inequality of payment between the sexes is inevitable in the teaching profession, owing to greater calls on the masculine purse. If such principle becomes general, and salaries are everywhere graded according to family responsibilities, we may anticipate the time when bachelors will receive less than married men, and every addition to the family will mean an increase of salary. And then one may look for some such innovation as "No married men need apply," or "Mar. fam. 2."

South Staffordshire Christian names are invariably interesting. In a Walsall family three young women, who have been given the name, have the following names: Happy, Comfort and Amicable. Other women in a working class area of the same town are registered under Amperie, Zenova, Ambrazine, Kimbara, Amanda, and Pathina. The death of Sir George Benjamin Hingley, the head of the great anchor-making firm, serves to show the tendency in the Black Country for Biblical names. His father's name was Henkiah; the founder of the family, Isaac; while Noah established iron-founding. Sir George's uncles were Benjamin and Samuel and his aunt was Leah.

Some day when the Municipality will pull down that City Hall cum Theatre Royal cum Library cum Museum, of course and erect in its place a respectable Town Hall, they'll have some o' their mural paintings showing the development of the Colony at the different stages of its existence. If the artist gets the local colour right, a free hand and no' too many gins, his picture symbolical of Commerce as existing before the Great War will be something like this: In the centre at a desk garnished and swept and seated on a revolving chair is the portrait of a young old man, with a polished dome and a lavender shirt, wi' socks to match, reading the exchange rate of the day. Against the desk is a bag of golf clubs and away in the corner of the room, just observable in the mural gloom, is the outline of a rusty-looking rifle, draped with the biggest part of the aforesaid gentleman's field marching order. On his right sits an admirable Crichton, clever looking and muscular, clad in shorts and an anxious look, and who, to judge from the appearance of his desk, should at that moment have been carrying a banner in the Army of the unemployed. He is busy gazing at a clock opposite and it requires no thought-reader to guess that at the half hour he will retire skilfully in the direction of the Hotel and take up a new line, the pivot of which will be the bar. Opposite and vis-a-vis is seated a female typist, old mostly in pink organdie, but immediately engaged in reading a newspaper and wondering whether she'll go and see the next episode of the "Loathsome Claw" or have two ice creams straight at Candy John's instead. On the left, just visible through the doorway of a side room, is a group of blue-coated gentlemen discussing business with the aid of several hand fans and a blue enamelled cupboard. Out of the big window is seen the harbour and a ship a little to the left stirring up the mud in its attempt to get to its anchorage, and away in the distance is a hoist-eyed tower awaiting the arrival of a clock that'll weigh a ton when it's made. Underneath the picture, set in neat case, is a brass tablet with the saying of the day: "It's a great life if you don't weaken."

A shrewd old countryman was being questioned by the vicar on his religious tenets. He had heard the old man was a Baptist, and although he had nothing to say against the beliefs of this sect he implied that perhaps the Established Church was the better road to salvation. The old man, after listening to the vicar's fours on his belief, said: "From this village to the market town there are three roads. There's the straight road along the valley, the old coach road over the hills, and the main road running along beside the park wall. When I get my wheat to the market town they don't say to me 'Hello, John, which road did you come by?' but 'What's your wheat like?'"

Yours truly,
ROBT MacWHIRTER.

OUR DAY.

Yesterday's Concluding
Celebrations.

The "Our Day" Gymkhana, held on the Racecourse yesterday afternoon, was in every way a success. There was a large crowd present, and the venue presented an appearance of decided gaiety, everyone entering thoroughly into the spirit of the occasion. His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, who was accompanied by Mr. P. J. Wedderburn, A. D. C., was met on arrival by the Gymkhana Club Committee and welcomed by the Hon. Mr. D. Landale, A. guard of honour being provided by the Ambulance Brigade under the Hon. Mr. P. E. Holysok, Corps Superintendent. The afternoon's sport was decidedly good and some excellent dividends were paid by the pari-mutuel, while the cash sweeps also did well, thus ensuring a good sum for the Red Cross funds. Much interest was centred in the "Our Day" Derby, Mr. Sutton securing a victory for Mr. Hough on Bond or by clever riding, getting home a length ahead of Robert the Devil, ridden by Mr. Knoll. During the afternoon, refreshments were served by Messrs. Wiseman, while the band of the 18th Infantry under Bandmaster Vassallo contributed a very material part to the afternoon's enjoyment. The officials for the Gymkhana Meeting were:-
Patrons:-H. E. Sir Francis Henry May, K. C. M. G., H. E. Major-General F. Ventris.
Committee:-The Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club, Ex Officio, The Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Messrs. H. P. White, D. M. Ross, Dr. Forsyth, Major Cassel, Messrs. J. Gibb, O. H. Blasen.
Judge:-Mr. D. M. Ross.
Handicapper:-Mr. D. M. Ross.
1st Starter:-Mr. H. J. Gedde.
2nd Starter:-Mr. Paul M. Hodges.
Time Keeper Mr. M. S. Sasseon.
The results were as follows:-
Five Furlongs Race, Handicap.
Dr. Forsyth's North Star, 161.
Also ran: Mr. Sedgwick 1.
Mr. Soares, Victorious Crown 155, Mr. Soares 2.
Mr. E. B. L. Dowbiggin's Huntsman 150, Mr. Seth 3.
Also ran: Mr. Lux, Anticipation 157. Mr. Kramer; Messrs. G and G's, Second Violin 149, Mr. Knoll; Messrs. Thomas and Sedgwick's, Glorious Pearl 160, Mr. Doyle.
Time 1 min. 20 sec.
Parimutuel:-
Winner, \$860.
Places, \$6.20, \$12.20, \$9.50.
Cash Sweeps:
Ticket No. 74, 1st, \$357.
Ticket No. 75, 2nd, 102.
Ticket No. 29, 3rd, 51.
Our Day Derby.
Mr. T. F. Houab's, Bond 0.
155, Mr. Sutton 1.
Mr. Lees's Robert the Devil 152, Mr. Knoll 2.
Mr. D. M. Ross' Bostomji 155, Mr. Gegg 3.
Also ran: Mr. David Landale's, Cicero 149, Mr. Adams; Mr. Blank's, Rockland 152, Mr. Doyle; Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin's, Dustman 155, Mr. Seth; Ewo Mess'; Attaboy 149, Mr. Johnstone; Messrs. Thomas and Sedgwick's, War Bond 155, Mr. Sedgwick; Mr. Gashhead's, Dicebox 152, Mr. Kramer.
Time 1 min. 05 1/5 sec.
Parimutuel:-
Winner, \$3.50.
Places, \$3.80 \$7.50, \$6.00.
Cash Sweeps:
Ticket No. 263, 1st, \$1,068.20.
Ticket No. 152, 2nd, 305.20.
Ticket No. 401, 3rd, 152.60.
Gymkhana Stakes.
Mr. Dryasdust's, Jingle Johnnies 156, Mr. Gegg 1.
Mr. David Landale's, Wild Gamble 147, Mr. Johnstone 2.
Mr. Soares' Siamese Cat 149, Mr. Seth 3.
Also ran: Mr. Gashhead's, Snuffbox 149, Mr. Sedgwick; Mr. Stavies' Ostford (late Gentle Cat) 155, Mr. Morrison; Mr. Gashhead's, Dicebox 152, Mr. Kramer.
Time 1 min. 05 1/5 sec.

Time 2 min. 07 3/5 sec.
Parimutuel:-
Winner, \$16.60.
Places, \$6.60, \$6.10, \$10.10.
Cash Sweeps:
Ticket No. 128, 1st, \$99.
Ticket No. 98, 2nd, 258.
Ticket No. 177, 3rd, 129.

Judgment of Pace Competition.
Mr. H. P. Thursfield, 1.
Mr. S. E. Grimstone, 2.
Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin, 3.
Also rode: Messrs. T. W. Doyle, G. Wilkin, G. Morton Smith, W. J. Morrison, Lucas, Sath, Sutton and Galuzzi.
Parimutuel:-
Winner, \$80.30.
Places, \$22.60, \$29.70, \$21.40.
Cash Sweeps:
Ticket No. 304, 1st, \$98.47.0.
Ticket No. 73, 2nd, 284.20.
Ticket No. 327, 3rd, 142.10.

Class Handicap: B Class.
Mr. David Landale's, Draftable, 160, Mr. Johnstone 1.
Messrs. Thomas and Sedgwick's Rockman 145 Mr. Sedgwick 2.
Mr. Lor'e M'ra, 151, Mr. Kremer 3.
Also ran: Mr. Litchie, Ridgeway 153, Mr. Doyle, Mr. Soares, Victorious Crown 152, Mr. Soares, Mr. G. and G's, Second Violin 148, Mr. Kothi; Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin's Barmen 147, Mr. Seth.

Time 1 min. 36 sec.
Parimutuel:-
Winner, \$8.70.
Places, \$5.90, \$8.00, \$10.80.
Cash Sweeps:
Ticket No. 21, 1st, \$1,050.
220, 2nd, 200.
23, 3rd, 150.
"Our Day St. Leger."
Mr. David Landale's, Cicero 148, Mr. Johnstone 1.
Mr. Dryasdust's, Boris (late Fatty) 155, Mr. Adams 2.
Mr. D. M. R. Ruston 3.
Also ran: Mr. Blank's, Rockland 152, Mr. Kramer; Mr. T. F. Brugge's, Band Of 162, Mr. Sattor; Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin's, Dustman 155, Mr. Doyle; Mr. Lee's Robert the Devil 152, Mr. Knoll; Ewo Mess'; Attaboy 149, Mr. Morrison; Messrs. Thomas and Sedgwick's, War Bond 155, Mr. Sedgwick; Mr. Gashhead's, Dicebox 154, Mr. Gegg.
Time 1 min. 42 3/5 sec.

Parimutuel:-
Winner, \$14.80.
Places, \$7.80, \$26.50, \$9.60.
Cash Sweep:
Ticket No. 314, 1st, \$1,050.
Ticket No. 262, 2nd, 380.
Ticket No. 134, 3rd, 150.
Class Handicap: A Class.
Mr. Gashhead's, Snuffbox 147, Mr. Sedgwick 1.
Mr. Horsef's, Malcolm 147, Mr. Morrison 2.
Mr. David Landale's, Ringwood, Mr. Johnstone 3.
Also ran: Mr. Stavies' Ostford (late Gentle Cat) 158, Mr. Kuoli; Dr. Forsyth's North Star 160, Mr. Doyle; Sir Poole's, Conquest Dahlia 152, Mr. Seth; Mr. Lux's, Anticipation 147, Mr. Kramer.
Time 1 min. 36 sec.

Parimutuel:-
Winner, \$91.10.
Places, \$13.70, \$14.10, \$6.40.
Cash Sweeps:
Ticket No. 295, 1st, \$1,050.
Ticket No. 8, 2nd, 300.
Ticket No. 140, 3rd, 150.
At the Racecourse yesterday afternoon Mr. A. B. Allan ("The Tipster") refilled a bulldog for "Our Day" funds. A sum of \$235 was thus secured, and the winner was Mr. F. X. Remedios.

THE NIGHT FETE.
The day's celebrations were concluded in the happiest and most joyous fashion by a night fete at the Botanical Gardens, which drew thousands of people to a scene of the utmost charm and splendour. No gardens anywhere could possibly lend themselves better to illumination, and the scheme carried out was a tribute to those responsible for its arrangement. Crimson Japanese lanterns, coloured electric bulbs, and Chinese lanterns of quaint design were wonderfully utilized, and, with the profuse foliage on all hands, an effect of great beauty was secured. Practically the whole Colony turned out to enter into the evening's enjoyment, among the many present being H. E. the Officer Administering the Government and a large party. Music was supplied by the bands of the Hongkong Philharmonic Society and the 18th Infantry, and there was an air of joyous abandon prevalent throughout.

(Continued on page 6.)

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

There is no substitute for any Dairy Product

FRESH MILK

"is both Food and Drink."

Children must have it--adults should have it

FRESH CREAM

"is concentrated food."

TODAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Coming!

"LES ALDO-PINI"

The World-famous Italian

Comedians and Mimics.

A turn that has drawn full houses
everywhere in the Orient.

FAIRALL & CO.

ARE SHOWING

EVENING SHOES,
GLOVES,
FLOWERS.

NEW MILLINERY

Phone 644.

Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag.

And Advertise.

You do not wish behind the times to lag.

I would be most unwise.

What's the use of worrying.

Let no one youdes pine.

Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag.

And Advertise.

Preferably in the

DOLLAR DIRECTORY.

23. Queen's Road Central.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

OPENING CRUISE

THE Opening Cruise of the season will be held on SATURDAY, November 3, at the Club House, North Point, commencing at 2.30 P.M.

Further details will be ad-

vertised later.

D. K. BLAIR,

Hon Secretary,

Sailing Committee.

SOLE AGENTS



Summit

SHIRTS

ARE SHIRTS OF DISTINCTION.

Correct in fit and individual in style. Generous in value and dependable in wearing quality, they satisfy the most discriminating.

\$3.50 EACH 6 FOR \$19.50 —

MACKINTOSH

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,
16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE NO. 28.

Wm. Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

We have received a New Stock of HIGH-CLASS

AUTUMN WEAR

INCLUDING

UNDERWEAR.
SHIRTS.
PYJAMAS.
SOCKS.

BOOTS & SHOES.
TIRES.
SWEATERS.
DRESS WEAR.

GLYN'S HATS

IN ALL THE NEWEST MATERIALS AND SMARTEST SHAPES.

-- AUTUMN SUITINGS. --

STYLE & FIT EXCLUSIVE CLOTHS GUARANTEED.

NEW MUSIC.

"OH BOY!"
"OH YOU DADDY"
"STRUTTERS' BALL"
"ALOHA SOLDIER BOY"
"SAND DUNES"
"THE YANKS ARE AT IT"

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TEL 1322.

THE LEADING BRAND

OF

HOME BOTTLED GUINNESS' STOUT
ON THE MARKET

T. B. HALL & CO. LTD.



THE BOAR'S HEAD BRAND

OF

ALE & STOUT.

THIS FAMOUS BRAND
OF STOUT

IS RECOGNISED BY ALL CONNOISSEURS
AS A STANDARD OF QUALITY

AND PURITY.

SOLE AGENTS

CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Tel. No. 135. 6, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

VERY COMFORTABLE.

DRESS

SHIRTS.

NOTICE

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

To Owners, Captains & Engineers of all Ships Trading to Saigon.
SHOULD YOU REQUIRE REPAIRS, DECK OR ENGINE ROOM OR ANY KIND OF STORES, PLEASE CONSULT US.

UNIVERSAL MACHINERY'

40-42 RUE CHAINEAU
SAIGON. Code A. H. C. S. Ed.

SOLE AGENTS OF L. JACQUE & CO'S ENGINEERING WORKS
KHANH SAIGON.
General Engineers, Boiler makers, Coppersmiths,
Brass Finishers, Foundry, Shipwrights,
Welding by Oxygen, etc., etc.

ALL AND EVERY KIND OF REPAIRS EXECUTED
ON SHORTEST NOTICE, REPAIRS AND TIME
GUARANTEED. PRICES MODERATE.
BRITISH ENGINEER SUPERVISING,
DOCKING CAN BE ARRANGED.

PLEASE GIVE US A TRIAL.

NO JOB TOO SMALL OR TOO LARGE FOR US TO UNDERTAKE. IN THE EVENT OF OFFICE BEING CLOSED PLEASE APPLY TO MANAGER'S PRIVATE RESIDENCE, 115 RUE PAUL BLANCHY.

Telephone 330 P. N. HULME, Manager.

JAVA-SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SINGAPORE, MANILA, HONGKONG, JAPAN and HONOLULU
fortnightly joint-service of the
"NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines.

Next departures from HONGKONG:

Steamers tons Sailings
To SAN FRANCISCO VONDEL 10,000 16th Nov., 1918.
These superior passenger-steamers have excellent accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE Agents.

NOTICES.



MITSUBISHI SHOJI
KAISHA, LTD.
(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)
COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

BUSINESS PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASHIMA OCHI, MUTARE, KISHIDATE,
SHIBUYAMA KOJO, NAMAZU, SATO,
KAMADA, SHINHEI, KAMIMADA, BIBAI,
and OTSUBAR COAL MINES.
Agents for SAMITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.

BRANCHES AND REPRESENTATIVES—NAGASAKI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU, MOJI, KURE, KOBE, OSAKA, TSURUGA, NAGOYA, YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE, MURCONE, OTARI, VLADIVOSTOK, PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIBEN, TSINANFU, HANKOW, BEANGHAL, TAIFEH, HONGKONG, CANTON, HAIPHONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA, LONDON & NEW YORK.

Cable Address:
Hongkong—"IWASAKI"
Canton, Haiphong—"IWASAKISAL".

Codes—A. I. B. C. 5TH ED., Western Union and Bentay's.
AGENCY FOR—THE OSAKA MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE CO. LTD., OSAKA.

For Particulars Apply to—
S. SAYEKI, Manager,
No. 14, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

CONSIGNEES

THE DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE

THE Steamship

"HAROLD DOLLAR."

having arrived from Vancouver, via ports on October, 22nd 1918, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 25th October, 1918 at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 25th October, 1918, at 10 A.M.

Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th October, 1918.

T. DAIGO,
Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1918.

CHINA MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"NANKING"

From SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI & MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading duly endorsed for counter-signature and take immediate delivery of their cargo, from Company's Stevedores Lighters into which all the cargo is being landed.

Cargo remaining on lighters on and after Tuesday, 2nd inst. will be landed into Co's Godown at consignees' risk and expense and cargo undelivered after Saturday, 26th, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for counter-signature.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COY.

Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1918.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The local office of the China Mail S.S. Co. is in receipt of a telegram from the San Francisco office advising that the CHINA sailed from that port on Monday, October 14th.

The China Mail s.s. NANKING sailed from Manila yesterday afternoon and is due to arrive here to-morrow, (Sunday) afternoon.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Dispatched.
JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.			
Manila	J. M. Co.	5. Oct.	
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	D. L. Co.	15. Oct.	
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	N. Y. K.	20. Oct.	
Yokohama	B. & S.	16. Oct.	
Haiphong	J. M. Co.	17. Oct.	
Swaio and Singapore	B. & S.	17. Oct.	
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	N. Y. K.	29. Oct.	
Shanghai	J. M. Co.	29. Oct.	
Tientsin	B. & S.	29. Oct.	
Shanghai	B. & S.	30. Oct.	
Sunzig	J. M. Co.	31. Oct.	
Haibon	D. L. Co.	1. Nov.	
Kaga M.	N. Y. K.	2. Nov.	
Mausung	J. M. Co.	2. Nov.	
Macasar	J.C.J. L.	9. Nov.	
Kobo	J.C.J. L.	13. Nov.	
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	N. Y. K.	18. Nov.	
Tjicana	J.C.J. L.	6. Nov.	
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	N. Y. K.	14. Dec.	

CONSIGNEES

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PA'KET COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SEATTLE, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Steamship

"TEESTA"

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 26th October, 1918, at 5 P.M. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on 26th October, 1918, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised if filed after the 7th November, 1918.

T. DAIGO,
Manager.

CONSIGNEES

COYO KISEN KAISHA.

S.R. "NIPPON MARU."

From SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via SAN FRANCISCO HONOLULU & JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"TEESTA"

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 26th October, 1918, at 5 P.M. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on 26th October, 1918, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised if filed after the 7th November, 1918.

T. DAIGO,
Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1918.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"NANKING"

From CALCUTTA, PENAN AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"KWAISANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Cargo not cleared by the 29th instant, 1918, at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 29th October, 1918, at 10 A.M.

Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

O. H. RITTER,
Agent.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1918.

NOTICES.

DELCO-LIGHT.

A Self Contained

Electrical plant

for houseboat

Bungalows and

places where Mun-

icipal Electricity

cannot be ob-

tained.

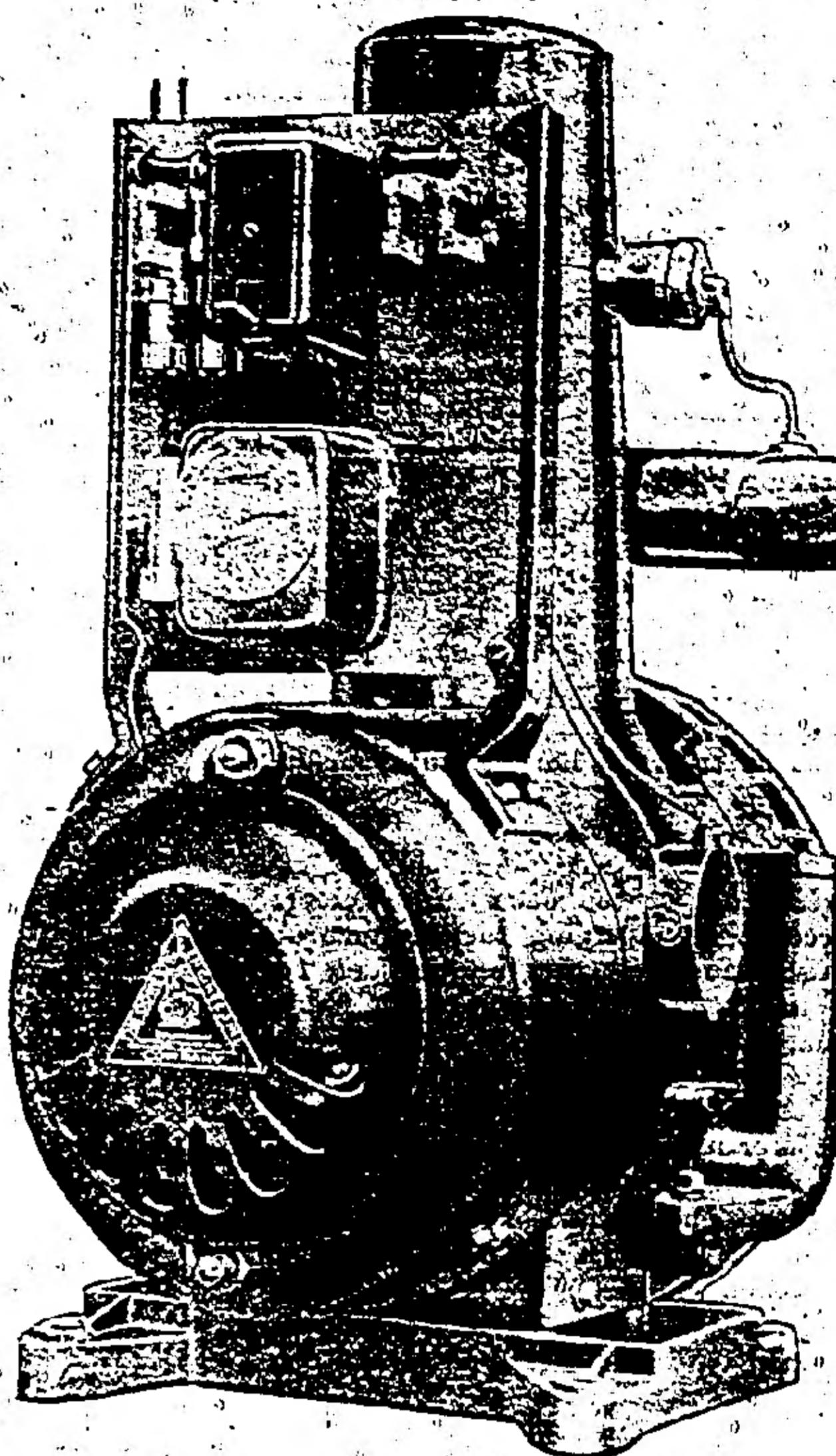
See the number

Sold in this

Colony and ad-

journing districts

and



Convince yourself by seeing a demonstration at

The South China Agents

Machinery Department,

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.

NO. 5, DUDDELL STREET.

HONGKONG & WHAMPoa DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used At: A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Editions; Western Union and Watkin's.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass founders, Forge Masters, Electricians,

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, etc., etc.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS.—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	BREADTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	DEPTH OVER EMBANKMENT	SIZE OF DOCK OR SLIP

<tbl_r cells="5" ix="2" maxcspan="1"

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE GERMAN RETREAT.

Violent Enemy Attacks.

London, Oct. 22.
A French communiqué says: North of the Our there was great enemy artillery at night-time. We reached the railway north-east of Aisne-sur-Serre also St. Jacques-lès-Aisne north-west of Chalancy. On the plateau east of Vouziers fighting which began yesterday has diminished in intensity. It is confirmed that yesterday's enemy attacks were very violent. No identified elements belonging to seven divisions.

Fresh Retreat on Serre Front.

London, Oct. 22.
A French communiqué says: We have forced the enemy on the Serre front to retreat afresh, and captured Chalancy and Grandvillers despite obstinate resistance. The line skirts the Serre to Orléans, passes the outskirt of Froidmont and Cobardière, thence along the Bièze canal. The Germans twice renewed their attacks east of Vouziers but were everywhere repulsed.

Further Allied Progress.

London, Oct. 23.
A British Belgian communiqué states: The enemy throughout the day endeavoured to maintain his positions on the Lys-Dérivation Canal, making several counter-attacks with a view to retaking our bridge-head, but he was repulsed. Belgians crossed the Dérivation Canal at several points. The retreating Germans threw 200 vehicles into the Bruges-Ghent Canal. The French improved their bridge-heads south of Doyenay and advanced three kilometres. Other French units farther south crossed the Lys. The French have taken 1,100 prisoners. The Second British Army advanced a mile between the Lys and the Scheldt and established a bridge-head on the right bank of the Scheldt, east of Pecq.

Retreat Not Ended.

London, Oct. 23.
Despite the resistance of the enemy in Flanders the French have succeeded in enlarging the bridge-heads at Denize. The British made fresh progress between Tournai and Valenciennes and took Froyennes and are only 1,800 metres from Tournai. They occupied Anzin and entered the suburbs of Valenciennes. The French have advanced on the Serre front and reached the banks of the river from Aisne-sur-Serre to Mortiers. It is clear the retreat of the enemy has not yet reached its limit, and that he is endeavouring to maintain the pivot before Passoienty. If this yields the situation of the German armies will become immediately most dangerous—French wireless.

Fighting in Grand Union.

Paris, Oct. 21.
Fresh advances are recorded on all the front from Flanders to the Aisne region. In Flanders French, Belgian and British troops, fighting in grand union, combined to turn back the adversary on the front of Bruges canal. King Albert's troops are firmly fixed on the left bank of the Dutch border. The capture of Thieu by French troops constitutes a decisive phase in the great operation. The Germans made determined resistance.—Havas.

German Exactions and Cruelties.

Lyons, Oct. 23.
A double demonstration occurred on Tuesday in the Chamber and Senate on the occasion of the return of representatives of the liberated departments. In the Senate M. Pichon declared that all reparations, restitutions and guarantees would be enforced on the enemy. In the Chamber President Deschanel greeted the return of his colleagues from Lille. He recalled the moral and physical sufferings they had endured for four years. M. Delory described movingly the exactions and cruelties of the Germans and the deportations of men, women and children who were forced to work for the enemy, and he declared, amid applause, that it would be impossible to make peace without reparations.—French wireless.

THE NEW FRENCH LOAN.

Paris, Oct. 21.
France's Fourth War Liberation Loan was inaugurated on Sunday. Thousands of Parisians visited the Place de la Concorde, and the Tuilleries in honour of "The Little Tigers" of the Funerary to inspect a collection of 3,500 German guns, aeroplanes, a sausage balloon and a big tank. General Baden Powell presented a flag to boy scouts of France at an athletic meet of boys of the 1920 class recruits. America has subscribed one million and a half francs in token of confidence in France.—Havas.

THE PROGRESS IN THE BALKANS.

London, Oct. 23.
A French Eastern communiqué says: The French have captured a convoy of loaded enemy lighters at Lompanka on the Danube. The Serbians north of Aleksinatz advanced despite strong resistance. Their cavalry, east of Parash, captured part of the baggage of the Headquarters of the 217th German Division, including General von Gallwitz's archives and luggage.

Paris, Oct. 21.
The advance of the Serbian and French troops in northern Serbia, watched by the entire Rumanian nation, is the hour of deliverance from General von Mackensen's rule.—Havas.

GERMAN LEASES ON THE SHAMEEN.

London, Oct. 24.
In the House of Commons, replying to Col. Yate, Lord Robert Cecil stated that new Trading with the Enemy Regulations, dealing with the question of the leases of German buildings in the British Concession at Shamen, China, were being prepared.

TO REPLACE SUBMARINE LOSSES.

London, Oct. 22.
The Press Bureau announces that the Government has decided to sell a limited number of Government-owned vessels to owners who have lost ships by submarine in order to replace their losses. The decision will not affect the use of the vessels during the war emergency.

THE "TICONDEROGA" LOSSES.

Washington, Oct. 22.
It is officially announced that the total number of soldiers and crew lost by the submiring of the *Ticonderoga*, cabled on the 12th inst., was 212.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

London, Oct. 24.
Replies to Mr. Gershon Stewart, Lord Robert Cecil stated that the Government had received no official information of any increase in the local production of opium in China since the termination of the 1911 agreement, and the cessation of Indian imports.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

Another Speech by the German Chancellor.

Copenhagen, Oct. 23.

A message from Berlin states: When the Reichstag reassembled the Chancellor in a speech said that the whole of the German people were anxious to hear the Government's view of their prospects of success in the peace effort. The President's first answer to the German Government's peace move brought the question of a peace of justice or a peace of violence to the forefront in all countries. He hoped President Wilson's next answer would set doubt to rest. Until then the German people must prepare for both eventualities, either that the enemy Governments were anxious for war, in which case the Germans would fight defensively with all the force of a people driven to the last extremity, or for going to the conference table. In the latter case the German people were entitled to ask what a peace based on President Wilson's conditions means for Germany's future. That was a question of stupendous import, for it was not Germany's strength that would decide what was right, but the decision would result from what was thought right in a free discussion with their opponents. That was a great effort for a proud people accustomed to victory. It had been represented to him that the acceptance of President Wilson's conditions would mean the submission of questions of legality to an anti-German court of justice. If that was so why, asked the Chancellor, did the extreme apostle of force in the Entente fear the Council Chamber as the guilty feared a Court of Justice?

Why the Reply was Delayed.

Paris, Oct. 21.

The reason for the delay of the German reply to President Wilson is that von Hindenburg is trying to show that the military position has improved by the shortening of the front. Although it is clear that the Germans are not offering much resistance to the evacuation of the Belgian coast it has caused an immense sensation in Germany, who though vitally interested in getting an armistice, is not reconciled to the idea of paying the penalty for her crimes.—Havas.

Turkey's Efforts.

Athens, Oct. 22.

The Smyrna commission, sent to gain contact with the Allies, has returned to Smyrna without landing or consulting with anyone.

Better learns that Izet Pasha's new Cabinet at Constantinople is apparently trying the German trick of attempting to bargain with the Allies.

Immediate Peace Unlikely.

Washington, Oct. 23.

On receipt of the German Note President Wilson conferred with Secretary Lansing until midnight. Reliable circles declare that there are no prospects of an immediate peace and that there will be no armistice except upon conditions that destroy forever the power of German militarism.

REPARATION FOR GERMAN LEVIES.

London, Oct. 22.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Hall, Lord Robert Cecil said he was unable to specify the total amount the Germans had levied on cities and towns in Belgium and France, but full reparation formed part of the war aims of the Allies.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Oct. 17.

Silver is steady.
Messrs. Montagu's report states: The tendency of the market continues good. The present price of 49/- has been quoted on fifty successive working days. This is a record for duration. China exchanges still vacillate. The Shanghai quotation rose to 55.2d. a tael, after dropping to 54. for one day.

GIRL'S TRAGIC LIFE STORY.

An Offer of Happy Marriage that Came Too Late.

200 BASEBALL DIAMONDS.

Equipped by U. S. Red Cross for Soldiers in France.

"Even Zola could not have written a more dramatic or terrible story."

With these words Sir Edward Marshall Hall, at the London Sessions recently began the life story of a German girl named Gertrude Ebermann. It was, he said, the saddest case he had ever handled during 35 years' experience. The girl had been sentenced to four months' hard labour and recommended for expulsion, for travelling to Folkestone without a permit. Against this she now appealed.

Though born in Leipzig in 1888, she was brought to England when 11 weeks old, and could not speak or write German. When 18 years old, an offence was committed against her by her father, who was sentenced at the Old Bailey to five years' penal servitude. When her father was released he made her life unbearable. In despair she married a German named Ebermann, who turned out almost as bad as her father, and who after serving in prison abroad, was sent to Holland in exchange for a British prisoner of war. The wife had been obliged to leave him, and for six years she had carried on business as a woman barber.

In 1916 she helped a wounded soldier across the road, and a friendship sprang up, leading to an offer of marriage. It was in visiting the soldier at Folkestone that she broke the law. She had told him her life story, and had implored her husband to divorce her, but he refused.

Mrs. Lewis reduced the sentence to a fine of \$10, and expressed the view that the recommendation for deportation should be annulled, as the full facts were not laid before the convicting magistrate.

OUR DAY.

(Continued from page 5.)

Prize	Ticket	Winners
No. 64	1646	Mrs. Silvia Netto
65	1857	Mrs. Humphreys
66	890	A. Silvia Netto
67	212	Mr. Bootem
68	2012	A. V. Apoor
69	280	P. M. N. Silva
70	729	Tai Woo
71	236	Col. Mayhew
72	1977	Col. Crisp
73	49	Comr. Gibson
74	663	E. J. Noona
75	1881	Mr. Sandford

The Portuguese community is heartily congratulated on the success of the rifles for which it undertook the responsibility and which has meant a large sum of money for the Red Cross. It would be invidious to single anyone out for praise in this regard, as everybody did his or her level best to secure the splendid results attained. The rifles for the silver tea service presented by the Jewish Recreation Club will be drawn for later, as all the tickets are not yet disposed of.

TO-MORROW'S GYMKHANA.

Much interest is being taken in the Gymkhana Meeting to be held tomorrow. The side shows will again be continued and children are to be admitted free to the ground. There will be plenty for the young people, to see besides the racing. The following weights have been fixed:

1-Mile Handicap.

"A" Class.

North Star	...	155
Wild Gamble	...	155
Snuffbox	...	152
Malcolm	...	150
Doubtful	...	150
Oxford	...	146
Crest	...	145
Conquest Dahlia	...	143

"B" Class.

Ringwood	...	159
Haggis	...	156
Eckimouse	...	150
Black Oot	...	149
Ridgeway	...	148
Marne	...	148
Victoria Crown	...	148
Anticipation	...	144
Huntsman	...	144
Second Violin	...	140

Jingle Johnnie and Glorious Pearl scratched.

The Handicap for the "Cambridgehire" has presented a somewhat difficult problem, owing to the great difference in form of the ponies entered.

It is proposed therefore to divide this into two classes "A" and "B", making two separate races. "A" Class is handicapped by weight, as under:

Bend Or	160 lbs.
Boris	157
Cicero	154
Robert the Devil	153
Rustomjee	150

"B" Class is handicapped by distance, as under, the ponies running with weight for inches:

Rockland	Scratch
War Bond	10 yards
Attaboy	30 yards
Dushman	49 yards
Dicebox	90 yards

1/2 Mile.

North Star	...	157
Siamese Cat	...	155
Snuffbox	...	155
Malcolm	...	153
Oxford	...	148
Crest	...	147
Conquest Dahlia	...	146
Black Oot	...	141

Anticipation

140

MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, June 13, 1918.

BUTCHER MEAT.

	Cts.
Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb. 24
" Prime Cut	24
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	24
" Roast—Shiu	24
" Breast—Ngau Nam	20
" Soup—Tong Yuk	20
" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	24
" do. —Sirloin—Ngau Lan	30
" Sausages—Ngau Cheung	No. 1 26
Bullock's Brains—" No. 1	per set 10
" Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each 50
" corned—Ham Ngau Li	60
" Head, "Ngau Tsu	1.00
" Heart, "Ngau Sun	ib. 13
" Bump, Salt—Ngau Kin	20
" Feet—Ngau Keuk	each 10
" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	10
" Tail, "Ngau Mei	20
Liver, "Ngau Kon	ib. 13
Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	6
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-sui-keuk	set \$1.00
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pei Kweh	ib. 28
" Leg, "Yeung Pei	28
" Shoulder—Yeung Shan	26
" Saddle—Yeung On Yuk	29
Pigs' Chittlings—Chu Chong	4
Brains—Chu No	per set 3
" Feet—Chu Keuk	ib. 14
" Fry—Chu Chap	20
" Head—Chu Tsu	18
" Heart—Chu Sam	each 10
" Kidneys—Chu Yit	10
" Liver, "Chu Kon	ib. 30
Pork Chop—Chu Pai Kweh	24
" Leg—Chu Pei	28
" Loin	28
" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	21
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tsu Keuk	set 65
" Heart, "Yeung Sam	each 9
" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	13
" Liver—Yeung Kon	ib. 28
Sucking Pigs' Order—Chu Tsai	21
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	26
Veal—Shang Yeung Yau	26
" Veal—Ngau Tsi Yau	20
" Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	No. 1 26

FISH.

	Cts.
Barbel—Ka Yu	lb. 26
Fream—Pio Yu	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	22
Carp—Li Yu	14
Catfish—Chik Yu	16
Codfish—Moo Yu	18
Crabs—Hoi	18
Cuttle Fish—Mut Yu	32
Dat—Sha Meng Yu	10
Dace—Wen Mei Lep	10
Dog Fish—Tit To Sha	14
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	14
" Fresh water—Tsin Sui Yu	34
" Yellow—Weng Sin	36
Frog—Tin Kse	44
Garoupa—Shek Par	17
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	22
Herrings—Tso Pak	22
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	22
Lahrus—Wong Fa Yu	20
Losh—Wa Yu	26
Lobsters—Lung Ho	29
Mackerel—Chi Yu	22
Monk Fish—Mooz Yu	34
Mullet—Chai Yu	18
Gysters—Shang Ho	14
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	18
Perch—Tau Lo	18
Pike—Ya Pan Fong	16
Plaice—Pan Yu	28
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	32
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	32
Prawns—Ming Ha	34
Egg—Pai Pi Shu	10
Rock Fish—Shek Kan Kuan	15
Rosch—Chun Yu	14
Salmon—Ma Yau	33
Shark—Sha Yu	8
Skate—Po Yu	25
Shrimps—Ha	28
Snapper—Lap Yu	28
Solee—Tat Sha Yu	18
Tench—Wan Yu	18
Turbot—Cho Ho Yu	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keuk Yu	80

FRUITS.

	Cts.
Almonds—Hiang Yan	lb. 35
Apples (California)—Kum Shan Ping Kho	18
" Cheloo—Tie Chun Ping Kho	18
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heng Chin (brides), Macao—San Heung Chin	5
Chestnuts, Chinese—Koong Lut	11
Carambola—Yeung To	10
Coconuts—Yo Tse	each 10
Grapes—Po Tai Taz	lb. 28
Lemons, China—Ling Mung	8
" America—Kam Shan Ling Mung	each 7
Lichees Dried—(small stone), Lai Oi Kon	lb. 28
" Fresh	—
Oranges (Canton) (Sweet)—Shan-chang Tim Ching	—
" Sweet	—
Pears, (American)—Kim San Shoot Ley	10
" (Canton) Cookin,—Sha Li	10
Peanuts—Fa Shang	10
Persimmons, Large—Hung Tze	12

食肉

乳類

肉牛

肉牛

肉湯

臘肉

肉牛

SANDY MACDONALD THE "SUNBEAM" OF THE WHISKY WORLD.

In all branches of commerce certain names stand out as representing superlative quality. **SANDY MACDONALD**, distilled by the world famous firm of Alexander & Macdonald of Leith, Scotland, is one of these. It is used by discriminating men of taste the world over.

Prices per case, duty paid.

10 years old	\$ 29.
15 "	\$ 33.
20 "	\$ 34.

HASTINGS, HODGE & CO.,

NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS. TEL: NO. 188.

This is the Tin

A
Large
Sized
Cigarette



unquestioned
excellence.

"COMMANDER" SUPER-SIZE CIGARETTES ARE
STOCKED BY ALL HIGH CLASS TOBACCONISTS.

This Advertisement is issued by Westminster Tobacco Co., Ltd.

POST OFFICE.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

The insured letter and insured parcel services between Egypt (or in transit through Egypt) and Cyprus are temporarily suspended.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial Postal Orders will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/6 to the rupee.

No unofficial letter—addressed to Abadan, Abwar or Mianmar—or in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The Parcel Post Service to the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa and to Spanish Offices in Morocco (except for members of the Army) is suspended.

In the case of Wallabies before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 3 o'clock on the previous evening.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnan and Mengtse and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Kathmandu, French Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Basutoland.

The Parcel Post Service to the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa and to Spanish Offices in Morocco (except for members of the Army) is suspended.

OUTWARD MAIIS.

TO-MORROW.

Straits, Bangkok, Bombay, Aden, Egypt & Europe via Suez—26th Oct., 3 a.m.

Java & Port Moresby via Batavia—Per SHIOKUBI MARU, 26th Oct., 10 a.m.

Formerly via Keelung via Kobe, Vancouver, Seattle—Per TEEST, Oct. 11 a.m.

TUESDAY, October 29th.

Shanghai & North—Per SINGAN, 29th Oct.

Straits, Bangkok, via Calcutta—29th Oct.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30th.

Tientsin—Per HU, 30th Oct., 11 a.m.

MONDAY, October 28th.

Swatow & Canton—Per Taming, 28th Oct.

Java & Port Moresby via Batavia—Per BORNARD, 28th Oct., 10 a.m.

Formerly via Keelung via Kobe, Vancouver, Seattle—Per TEEST, Oct. 11 a.m.

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